

**WEATHER REPORT.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Rain this p. m., tonight and Sunday; continued warm weather; fresh S.E. wind. Northern California: Rain this p. m., tonight and Sunday, heavy this p. m. and tonight in N. portion.

# Oakland Tribune.

The TRIBUNE is the only paper in this County that can print the Associated Press dispatches. It also gives a full local report.

VOL. LIV PAGES 1 to 8 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1901 12 PAGES—PART 1 NO. 44

## OAKLAND MAN WAS LAST TO SEE CONSUL WILDMAN ALIVE ON BOARD OF THE RIO.

Thrilling Story Told By E. J. Englehardt, Freight Clerk on Ship. Mrs. Wakefield and Daughter Had Many Friends in This County.

### LAST WHITE MAN TO LEAVE THE WRECK.

Thrilling Story Told By E. J. Englehardt of Oakland—Saw the Captain on the Bridge.

E. J. Englehardt of this city, who was freight clerk on the Rio de Janeiro, claims to have been the last white man to leave the ill-fated vessel. He graphically relates his experience as follows:

"Thursday morning the vessel was anchored off the Cliff House. Captain Ward said he would risk the lives of his passengers by trying to enter the harbor during the fog. During the night we moved ahead for a distance. At two bells in the morning, 5 o'clock, I was awakened. I jumped out of my berth and I felt a premonition of impending disaster. I shook off my fears, however, and again sought my berth, but I could not rest on account of the strange feeling that had come over me.

"Twenty minutes later I felt the vessel strike. I thought first we had struck the bar. Then I concluded we had struck the rocks. Hastily putting on some clothes, I ran to the purser's room to awaken him. WHILE THERE I MET CONSUL WILDMAN. HE WAS EXCITED AND ASKED ME TO OPEN THE SAFE SO HE COULD GET A TIN BOX CONTAINING HIS PAPERS. I had been told the combination of the safe and I tried twice to open it, but failed. I then rushed to the upper deck, telling Wildman to let the box go. When I reached the upper deck it was deserted. I saw three boats just leaving the vessel, which was rocking in a terrific manner and was about to sink. I ran to the rail and jumped for one of the boats. I struck the edge of the boat and fell into the water, but was picked up immediately. A Chinese jumped from the vessel just after I did. He was the last person to leave.

"There was one boat behind the one in which I was seated. That was the one in which J. R. Carpenter and Chief Engineer P. J. Herlihy were seated. As the vessel plunged downward it struck this boat and smashed it to pieces. Carpenter and Herlihy were thrown many feet, but managed to catch hold of some floating debris.

"JUST BEFORE THE VESSEL TOOK ITS DOWNWARD PLUNGE I SAW CAPTAIN WARD STANDING ON THE BRIDGE TYING DOWN THE WHISTLE.

"The boat in which I was a passenger was rowed to Melges' wharf. On the way we picked up a number of persons in the water. A number of fishermen's boats were sent out and assisted in rescuing those in the water. On my arrival in this city I telegraphed my parents of my safety."

Englehardt was entertained last evening by a number of his friends, to whom he related his thrilling experience.

### PILOT WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK OF RIO.

By JO E. BAKER OF THE TRIBUNE STAFF.

A confused idea of the jurisdiction of a pilot in charge of a ship has been brought out by the loss of the Rio de Janeiro in the Golden Gate. The law on the subject is plain, and it has been interpreted with such clearness by the Federal Courts that there should be no misapprehension on the subject.

At no time does the master of a ship lose the right to command his vessel, but when it is entering harbor under guidance of a pilot he can only interfere with the handling of the ship at great peril to himself and increased responsibility to the owners. So long as the pilot is on the bridge he is responsible for the safety of the ship, but the Captain always retains the power to relieve him of his position. By doing so he becomes personally responsible for everything that subsequently happens till another pilot is taken aboard or the vessel docks.

Practically all marine insurance contains a provision requiring ships to be taken in and out of harbor by authorized pilots.

When a master arbitrarily relieves a pilot and assumes personal command he virtually invalidates the insurance on ship and cargo.

It is apparent, therefore, that while the Captain always possesses the authority to control, he can only do so in entering or clearing harbor at extreme peril to himself and his owners. Only an extraordinary emergency would justify him in doing so.

Should a pilot become sudden with liquor or go suddenly crazy, it would be the duty of the Captain to meet the emergency by taking personal charge, no matter what consequences might ensue. When the pilot's case and sober the case must be extreme indeed to warrant the Captain in interfering with his functions.

If the Rio disaster it is incredible that the pilot should have tried to take the ship into port unless he felt confident of his ability to do so. The Captain had no power to compel him to do so, and the presumption is that the ill-fated master relied upon the assurance of the pilot.

### BLOODY BATTLE.

Two Hundred Chinese Killed and Wounded By Germans.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Local Wire. TIEN TSIN, Feb. 22.—Several hundred Imperial Chinese troops attacked fifty Germans west of Pao Ting Fu, February 21st.

The Germans, hard pressed, fought a rear guard action and eventually drove the Chinese back.

The Germans had one man killed and seven wounded. It is estimated that the Chinese lost 200 in killed and wounded.

### BOILERS OF THE RIO EXPLODED UNDER WATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The situation with regard to the wrecked Rio Janeiro remains unchanged at noon.

So far today not a body has been taken to the Morgue, although newspaper reporters have heard indirectly that several bodies were taken from the water by small boats.

Rumors of all kinds are rife, and it is a difficult matter to obtain reliable information.

The steamship companies, the pilot office, the life saving stations and other maritime officers are at a loss to furnish new details of the disaster.

Some mystery attaches to the question of the Rio's breaking up so rapidly after the plunge, but engineers state that the explosion of the boilers is due to the shattering of the vessel.

A survey of the wreck is being planned.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FACED DEATH TOGETHER

Pathetic Story of Mrs. S. B. Wakefield and Daughter of Oakland—Seen Fighting for Life.

A wave of horror swept over the community yesterday, when the news of the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro was known, bringing with it also the news of the sad fate of Mrs. S. B. Wakefield, and her daughter, Miss Naomi Wakefield.

There they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wells, formerly Jean Hush, and many other Oakland people, and many entertainments were given in their honor.

Miss Naomi Wakefield had recovered her health, and after a short stay in Oakland Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter were to have gone to New York, where Miss Wakefield would resume her musical studies.

Mrs. Wakefield's body will be brought to Oakland as soon as the inquest is held and arrangements for the funeral will be made as soon as Sam Bell Wakefield arrives.

Just as the ship gave the last final lurch which sent her under the waves Mrs. Wakefield and her daughter were seen with life preservers, which were of little use to them.

### HOW WILDMAN WAS RECORDED IN THE EAST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Friends of United States Consul General Wildman, who left his post at Hongkong on a leave of absence and embarked on the City of Rio de Janeiro January 22, have little hope of his having escaped.

His brother, Edwin Wildman, who is now in this city and who was formerly Vice Consul under Rounsville Wildman in Hongkong is still cherishing the belief that the Consul-General and his family may have taken to a lifeboat which has blown out of the harbor and that they may yet be heard from.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wildman, who are now at the Everett House, communicated with San Francisco after the news of the disaster reached this city and spent an anxious day in the vain hope that some definite news of the missing family might arrive.

Mr. Wildman was in a very despondent mood last night. "There can be no doubt," said he, "that my brother was on the vessel. Besides the fact that his name is mentioned in the stories of the disaster, I received only a short while ago."

(Continued on page 2.)

ALL HOPE OF THE SAFETY OF MISS NAOMI WAKEFIELD HAS BEEN GIVEN UP AND THE SORROWING FRIENDS ONLY HOPE NOW THAT THE SEA MAY GIVE UP ITS DEAD AND THAT THE BODY OF THE DAUGHTER MAY BE FOUND LAST RESTING PLACE BESIDE THAT OF THE MOTHER. THEY HAD BEEN DEAR COMPANIONS IN LIFE, AND IN DEATH THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED.

Mrs. Wakefield had a character truly lovable, and those who knew her best, know of her many charities. She was deeply religious, and carried out in every detail of her life, the true spirit of the Bible which was her daily guide.

She did much for the uplifting of humanity, contributing generously, in a quiet way, to the support of the Fenel Mission of the Salvation Army, or of any good work the promised well in a religious way. With much cheerfulness, with always a great hopefulness, she carried out the spirit of the Master, AND NONE WAS MORE READY THAN SHE FOR THE ETERNAL DAYBREAK, WHICH YESTERDAY AWAITED THE PASSENGERS OF THE ILL-FATED RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mrs. Wakefield gave an elaborate

## CLEAR CASE AGAINST POLICE

Political Policemen Pardee and M'Kinley In a Close Corner.

City Attorney W. A. Dow's political henchmen, Policemen Pardee and M'Kinley, are on trial today on a charge of demanding money from and beating a helpless Chinese.

These men have been charged with many crimes. However, this fact does not prevent Dow from keeping them in office to keep the peace for respectable citizens. This morning a woman testified that she heard McKinley say:

"THAT MAN GEE NUM HAS MONEY AND I'LL HAVE IT OR I'LL KILL HIM."

The inquiry on the part of the Police and Fire Commissioners into the charges against Policemen McKinley and Pardee of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, was begun this morning in the office of the Commission in the City Hall. The accused were represented by L. S. Church, and the Chinese, Gee Num, upon whose representation the charges were filed by Chief Hodgkins, was represented by Attorney T. F. Garrity.

The Commission, consisting of Chairman Pardee, Mayor Snow and City Attorney Dow were present.

Mr. Church asked that all witnesses be excluded.

Mr. Garrity opposed the granting of the request.

It was finally decided to exclude witnesses until called for.

Gee Num was called for the prosecution. The witness said he resided at 416 Seventh street. When asked by Mr. Garrity as to where he was on the 5th of this month, Gee Num said he could not understand well because he was hard of hearing and wanted an interpreter. An interpreter was secured.

Gee Num said that on the date mentioned he saw McKinley and Pardee at the outside door of his house. They knocked at the door. Witness was afraid of them because McKinley had assaulted him once before. The door was locked. They unlocked the door and went in. Witness told Gee Quong to tell them to go into his office. They said Gee Num is inside. Continuing, witness said: "I then came out and McKinley said, 'You pay me that money. He wanted \$11.50. I told him I would pay him nothing and to go and see my attorney. I did not pay him because I had paid him before. He asked when I had seen my attorney. I said I had seen him that day. I told him three times to go out but he did not go. I told him I had paid him \$25 before and to take \$11.50 out of it and he would still have \$12 to his credit. He then struck me and I fell down. He struck me three times. I would have fallen if it had not been for a chair. I put my hand in my pocket but my police whistle was not there. I told Gee Quong to blow the police whistle. Pardee stood near when McKinley was hitting me. I then went into my room to get my pistol. They ran away and I fired a shot into the door to frighten them off. I then got my whistle and went out and I went toward Franklin street. The first man told me that a number of men went into my store and I had better go back. I went back and blew the whistle. McKinley and Pardee went toward Broadway and went into the blacksmith shop. They came out and then I met Officer Lynch and then telephoned to Chief Hodgkins."

On cross-examination, Gee Num said he had lived on Seventh street for five years. He lived in a store. Pardee and McKinley went through the door, which was a double one. He was in the store at the time, away back in a hallway about the middle of the store. He could see the front door through a hole. Gee Quong was further back in the house—in the kitchen. The door was locked and there was a card on it. (Witness produced the card, which contained the word

thinking of going to an optician about your eyes?

he should possess all the qualifications of a thorough and competent refractionist—

have at his command the necessary appliances to give the various tests—

and be honest with you in every little detail—

seven years success in this city have proven the above of

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**My Lady's Breakfast is Well Served**

when the hot-bread, hot roll or muffin is Royal Baking Powder risen.

Stale bread for breakfast is barbarous; hot, yeast-risen rolls are dyspeptic.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food and makes delicious hot-bread, hot-biscuit, rolls, muffins or griddle cakes, whose fragrance and beauty tempt the laggard morning appetite, and whose wholesome and nutritive qualities afford the highest sustenance for both brain and body.

The "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook"—containing over 800 most practical and valuable baking receipts—free to every patron. Send postal card with your full address:

There are cheap baking powders, made from alum, but they are exceedingly harmful to health. Their stringent and caustering qualities add a dangerous element to food.

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903 BROADWAY, OAKLAND



# OAKLAND MAN WAS LAST TO SEE CONSUL WILDMAN ALIVE ON BOARD OF RIO.

## HOW WILDMAN WAS REGARDED IN EAST.

(Continued From Page 1.)

ago a letter from him saying that he and his family were going to sail on January 21. The next evening I dined with Third Assistant Secretary of State Crider, and he also had a letter from my brother saying he would sail on January 23.

"It is a remarkable thing that this steamer was my brother's pet and he always made it a point to sail on her when crossing the Pacific. When I was last in Honolulu he wanted me to sail on her, but he was so fond of her, I sailed, however, last November on the Capt. The Rio de Janeiro was the oldest and smallest vessel of the line, and I preferred to sail on a large and modern ship. My brother would take the trouble to make a stowage in order to go on that ship.

"Captain William Ward, the commander of the ship, was reputed to be about the most popular officer in the employ of the line. The fact that he was in charge induced a good many to sail on that particular vessel. My brother was a great friend of Captain Ward.

"On this trip he took the entire family, consisting of his wife, his two children, Roseville Wildman, Jr., 9 years old, and Dorothy, 2 years old. They also had with them Katie O'Brien, the children's nurse, whom they took out from San Francisco several years ago. My brother has worked very hard, and he and his family have been under a strain since these troublesome times in China began.

"He was much in need of a leave of absence, and thought that the health of the children would be benefited by a change. I understand he was to have returned to Honolulu in about three months. I expected to get a telegram from him upon the arrival of the vessel, telling me whether he would come on to New York or whether I should go to Washington which was his real destination, to meet him.

"Mr. Wildman said that his brother had left Vice Consul William Aldrich, a brother-in-law, in charge of affairs while he sailed for this country.

"Mr. Wildman said that Mrs. Roseville Wildman was grand-daughter of the late Louis F. Fiske, the War Governor of Missouri, who had to leave that State because of his strong Unionist sympathies and went to San Francisco, where he afterwards became United States Senator. His son, W. W. Fiske, Mrs. Wildman's uncle, is now in that city.

## BUILDER OF RIO TELLS WHY SHE SANK RAPIDLY.

CHICAGO, Pa., Feb. 23.—The steamer Rio de Janeiro was one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach ship yard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific Mail Company at the time of her building.

In 1877 the late John Birch conceived the idea that a fleet of first class American ships running to South American ports would build up American trade in that section and prove a profitable investment, and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization. It was believed that Congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy for carrying the mail, and the new ships City of Rio de Janeiro and City of Para were built for the service.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later on April 9th the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester, and President Hayes and several of his Cabinet were present as guests of the veteran ship builder. President Hayes stood on the deck of the Rio de Janeiro and from this point saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking of the loss of the City of Rio de Janeiro, John Roach, president of the ship building company, said:

"THE RAPID SINKING OF THE SHIP WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT SHE WAS NOT BUILT AS MODERN SHIPS ARE WITH WATER-TIGHT BULKHEADS DIVIDING THE VESSEL UP INTO COMPARTMENTALLY SMALL COMPARTMENTS.

"AT THE TIME THE RIO WAS BUILT THIS SYSTEM OF INSURING SAFETY HAD NOT BEEN DEVELOPED AS IT IS TODAY. THE RIO WAS A STUNCH AND EFFADY SHIP, SPLENDIDLY CONSTRUCTED, AND HAD PROVED HER SEAWORTHINESS IN A DOZEN TYPHOONS BUT THE LACK OF WATER-TIGHT BULKHEADS WAS A FATAL DEFECT IN CASE THE SHIP STRUCK A REEF."

## MT. EDEN BOY WAS LOST ON THE RIO.

Charles E. Jaycox, who was drowned on the Rio, was a resident of Mt. Eden for many years. He was well known throughout Eden Township.

Mr. Eden, when quite young, his parents died and he and his brother Wesley were left to the care of Mr. and Mrs. O. Denzla.

# CLEAR CASE AGAINST POLICE.

(Continued From Page 1.)

and I supposed it was still locked. I saw McKinley try to open the door. I had the door locked because I was afraid. They opened the door and came in. Geo. Quong opened the second door, that led from the store into the middle room."

Witness then told of the conversation given above.

"Where did McKinley strike you?" "Here," indicating the left ear. I showed it to the Chief.

"With what force did he strike you?" "I would have fallen down if it had not been for a chair."

"How many times did he strike you?" "Twice."

"Did he knock you down?" "No. No chair saved me."

"Was the second blow as hard as the first?" "No."

"Where was Pardee during the trouble?" "He was on my right."

Witness said that Pardee did not say anything, but that he and Geo. Quong struck McKinley. Pardee caught hold of Geo. Quong and dragged him from blowing the whistle.

"Didn't Pardee tell you not to blow the whistle?"

"Yes. The whistle would not have been blown if McKinley had not struck me."

Mayor Snow asked if Geo. Quong had blown the whistle and the witness replied that the whistle had been blown before Pardee seized Geo. Quong.

Witness said the officers went out through the same door that they entered.

The Mayor asked if there were any other means of exit from the house save the front door. Witness replied there was a back door which was locked. The officers went into Casey's Blacksmith shop next door. After a few minutes the officers came out and ran west on Seventh street and turned up Broadway.

"You say they went into the blacksmith shop and shut a door. What door was it?" asked Commissioner.

"Didn't Pardee have hold of you?" asked Clement.

"No."

"Whom did he have hold of?" asked Garrity.

"Geo. Quong."

"In what room was the shot fired?" asked Clement.

"In the second or middle room."

"In what direction was the pistol held when the shot was fired?" asked Clement.

"It was pointed down. There is a bullet hole in the floor yet."

Mr. Dow asked if the lock on the door was on the outside and witness replied that it was on the outside.

The lock and pistol failed to be produced in evidence.

GEORGE QUONG.

Geo. Quong was sworn and testified that as he was coming out of the kitchen he saw the officers opening the front door. They entered the store and went up to the second door. Witness asked them what they wanted. They said that they wanted to see Geo. Quong. He opened the second door. Continuing the witness said:

"They said they wanted Geo. Quong to give McKinley money. Geo. Quong said he wanted them to see his attorney. The last time McKinley had assaulted him he gave McKinley \$5 and he wanted him to take the money he demanded out of the \$25. McKinley then called Geo. Quong a name and struck him a couple of times. I then blew a whistle and Pardee caught me by the hand to stop me from making any noise. They ran out and we followed them and blew a whistle.

On cross-examination by Mr. Church, Geo. Quong said that he ran a grocery on Webster street and that on the day in question he was visiting Geo. Quong.

"Who locked the door of the store?" inquired Church.

"I think I did."

"When did you lock it?"

"About 1 o'clock that afternoon."

"Why did you lock it?"

"Because I was back in the kitchen."

Witness said he had known McKinley and Pardee for some time.

Witness then repeated the story of the assault on Geo. Quong by McKinley and the use of foul language by the assault.

"Who locked the door of the store?" inquired Church.

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"Who locked the door of the store?" inquired Church.

"I think I did."

He thought they had come to transact some business with Casey and left immediately. He could not identify the accused as the strangers.

OFFICER LYNCH.

Officer Lynch testified to having responded to the call of a police whistle and met Geo. Quong at Seventh and Broadway. He detailed in brief the story told him by Geo. Quong about the assault by McKinley on him, the appearance of the store and inner rooms of the house, the recital of Geo. Quong regarding the shooting and the hole in the floor, showing where Geo. Quong declared he had shot. When witness arrived on the scene McKinley and Pardee had disappeared. He took the revolver, which he said showed signs of having been fired recently. There was one empty chamber in the cylinder. Witness gave the weapon to Chief Hodgkins.

On cross-examination Mayor Snow, Church and Clement took a hand. Mr. Church's questions were inspired by the idea of trying to show that Geo. Quong had information as to the location of the house, especially with regard to the weight, thickness and resistance of the doors.

Officer Lynch said that he had at one time secured evidence which led to the arrest of Geo. Quong for selling lottery tickets. He had been on the boat for a year and at every watch made an inspection of the place. About six months ago a number of men used to come and go from an alley way between Geo. Quong's house and Miss Kelly's office. The alley way led to a door in the rear part of the house. This door was barred. All the other doors had ordinary locks. When witness looked at Geo. Quong's car he noticed that it was red.

A. O'BRIEN'S TESTIMONY.

A. O'Brien testified to seeing McKinley and a companion come from Geo. Quong's place. He also said that Geo. Quong's car was a red one. He also told of the Chinese blowing police whistles and of the officers coming out of the blacksmith shop and walking away.

Recess till 1 40 p. m.

When the Board reconvened this afternoon Officer Lynch was recalled and told his story.

LIN CHURCH.

L. S. Church was placed on the stand and stated that he had been the attorney for McKinley in the damage case in which Geo. Quong was the complainant. He also stated it had been agreed between him and Mr. Garrity, the latter as Attorney for Geo. Quong, that the costs of the case, which had to be paid by Geo. Quong, were to be paid to McKinley through his Attorney, the witness, Mr. Church.

"Did you," asked Mr. Garrity, ever authorize your client, Mr. McKinley, to collect money of the complaining witness?"

"I don't think I did," was the answer. "I don't think I ever communicated the facts of the agreement to Mr. McKinley."

The prosecution closed.

OFFICER SCANLAN.

Officer Scanlan then took the stand. He testified that Geo. Quong's reputation for truth and veracity was such that he would not believe him under oath.

Mr. Garrity cross-examined.

"You had," he said, "trouble with Geo. Quong?"

"I did not have. He had trouble with me."

"You charged him with attempting to bribe you, did you not?"

"I did."

"The case came to trial?"

"It did."

"Who prosecuted the case?"

"I don't remember."

"Was it not Mr. Church?"

"I think it was."

"It was presented ably, was it not?"

"I think it was."

"The verdict returned was not guilty, was it?"

"Yes."

"Then the jury did not believe you when you swore that Geo. Quong had tried to bribe you?"

"That's the way it looks."

"There were other witnesses in that case, were there not?" asked Mr. Church.

"Yes," replied Scanlan. "There was the present Chief of Police Hodgkins, ex-Chief of Police Schaffer and others."

The case is still in progress.

# DEATH SUMMONS M. J. HEALY.

Maurice J. Healy, the well known tailor, died at his home, 561 Harrison street, last evening after an illness extending over several weeks. Mr. Healy's death was not unexpected, as he had been very ill. He suffered from pneumonia.

Mr. Healy was a native of Ireland, 55 years of age. He was a pioneer of Alameda county, having come here twenty-seven years ago and established a tailoring business. In the early days of Oakland Mr. Healy was prominent as a business man and a citizen. He saw Oakland grow from a village to a large city.

During all these years Mr. Healy made a host of friends, who will be grieved to learn of his demise. He was a man of high honor and very charitable. No stranger ever came to his door for charity and was turned away empty handed.

He leaves a widow, Josephine J. Healy, and five children, Joseph, Edward, John and Clara Healy and Mrs. E. M. Petry, and a brother, P. J. Healy, to mourn his loss.

The funeral will take place Monday morning from his late home at 8:30 o'clock. High mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at 9 A. M. at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Keystone Lodge, F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member, will attend the funeral in a body.

# DEATH OF MRS. MERRIAM

Mrs. Susie Merriam, wife of J. B. Merriam of the Merriam Company, died suddenly before 2 o'clock this afternoon at the family residence, 12 Hamlin place. Mrs. Merriam had been sick for a long time. She was the mother of three children. She was a native of Massachusetts, aged 52 years.

TOTAL LOSS.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The total loss of the wreck of the Rio is placed at \$2,000,000.

remnants

at one-third off

dress-goods  
silks  
flannels  
wash-goods  
embroideries  
laces  
ribbons  
trimmings  
linings  
and  
draperies

we have several thousand short ends of choicest materials, which have already been marked to cost and below. To close them out before March 1st. We offer them for four days only at

one-third off

# golf and walking suits

they're just the thing for street, vacation and rainy-day wear—made of finest quality double-faced suiting in late styles—short jacket and flare skirt. They must be sold before March 1st. We quote number, former price, and present price—

2 at \$17.50.....now \$8.50  
15 at \$18—\$27.50.....now \$9.50  
13 at \$25—\$30.00.....now \$12.50

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Incorporated

1161-1173 Broadway. 467-469 Fourteenth.

# SENATOR WHITE LAID TO REST.

Gov. Gage and Legislators Attend the Funeral.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—Stephen M. White was buried today. No funeral hitherto held in Los Angeles has attracted so great a crowd or been characterized by deeper evidences of profound regret. Crowds of people lined the route to catch a glimpse of the cortege, and long before it reached the doors of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana that edifice was packed.

The casket was borne down the aisle to the solemn strains of Verdi's "Soprano" and placed on a catafalque under a mass of flowers. The altar, the chancel rail, the floor about the catafalque, were all covered with blossoms.

Bishop Montgomery, assisted by Father Harriott, Vice-General, and by Fathers Linn, Victor, Deconck and Maloney, celebrated pontifical requiem high mass, and Bishop Hoffman delivered the funeral sermon from the text: "Let not the wise glory in his wisdom and let not the strong man glory in his strength, but let him that glorieth glory in this, that he understandeth and knoweth God."

The speaker's tribute to the dead was full of beauty. "One of California's greatest sons," he said, "has passed away. He died before reaching the zenith of his powers. He was only a little over 45 years old when God called him. He was a man of strict integrity and lovable qualities, a true friend, generous to a fault. As a citizen he was always ready in every good work, and in public life he looked upon office as a trust to be administered for the benefit of the people. He was a brilliant, a magnetic orator, a born leader of men and a broad-minded statesman. Well may California inscribe his name on her roll of honor."

At the conclusion of the sermon the cortege proceeded to Calvary Cemetery where the burial service was read by Father Harriott and the body laid to rest.

Many distinguished visitors were present at the cathedral services, including Governor Henry T. Gage, Senator Murphy of New York, Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, National Committee man Tarpey and Hon. James G. McGillivray.

A committee from the California Legislature was also present, consisting of Senators Ashe, Sims and Curtin; Speaker Pendleton, Assemblymen Cowan, Anderson, Schilling, Moffet, Carter, James and Gullfoyle and Sergeant-at-Arms Meredith.

There was a pleasant gathering last Monday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin De Golia on Prospect Heights. Various games followed by five-handed euchre was the program of the evening. After the prizes were distributed dainty refreshments were served and the party broke up about midnight. An amusing incident occurred in the midst of the play. The house is lighted only by electric lamps

and without any warning they all went out just at the critical period of the game.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. De Golia, Mr. Ibane and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Fennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bulkley, Dr. and Mrs. von Adelung, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Munster, Mr. and Mrs. Koser, Mr. and Mrs. Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Milwain, A. Dalton Harrison, George Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Proctor and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin De Golia.

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# RIVERS ARE FALLING.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

MAINTSVILLE, Cal., Feb. 23.—The river at this point has dropped fourteen inches in the last twenty-four hours and is now standing at sixteen feet two inches. The Feather at Yuba City receded eight inches in the last twelve hours and is now stationary, but is reported falling north of the city. The weather is threatening, but continued rains can hardly create excessive flood conditions, as all the top snow in the mountains has come down and that underneath is heavily packed. Marysville and vicinity has a magnificent levee system which has not at any time shown weakness.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23.—Stephen M. White was buried today. No funeral hitherto held in Los Angeles has attracted so great a crowd or been characterized by deeper evidences of profound regret. Crowds of people lined the route to catch a glimpse of the cortege, and long before it reached the doors of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana that edifice was packed.

The casket was borne down the aisle to the solemn strains of Verdi's "Soprano" and placed on a catafalque under a mass of flowers. The altar, the chancel rail, the floor about the catafalque, were all covered with blossoms.

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11-11-68



## THE MEDDLER.

In spite of the heavy rain on Mon-

young men, and tell them confidentially what I would do when I take cold. At druggists, 25 and 50c.

and may be used as freely as necessary as they contain no cocaine, opiate or poisonous drug of any kind.

T. L. Barker, Miss Jane Rawling  
Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. J. M. Cushman  
Miss Caroline Cushing, Mrs. Hart

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

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# BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Registered by U. S.  
Patent Office



Similar in Com-  
position to the  
BLOOD SERUM

Far more effective than  
the Lithia Tablet or any  
preparation of Lithia  
Salts. A Blood Food  
and Nutrient. Its es-  
pecial value in Uric  
Acid Conditions.

John V. Shoemaker, M. D., L. L. D., Professor of Materia  
Medica and Therapeutics, in the Medical-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, in the New  
York Medical Journal of July 22, 1899, Extract:

"An additional advantage and extremely important reason for the PECUL-  
IAR EFFI-  
CACY of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** composition approxi-  
mates that of the **SERUM of the BLOOD**; therefore, it is admirably fitted  
for absorption into the blood current and immediate incorporation with  
the watery portions of the **NUTRIENT FLUID**. It becomes at once  
identical with the **BLOOD SERUM**. These are qualities which far sur-  
pass those possessed by any extemporaneous solution of a single chemi-  
cal preparation, as when a **LITHIA TABLET**, e. g., is dissolved into water for  
immediate administration. When we speak of a dose, it is of a quantity altogether  
relative, and what the physician emphatically desires in a dose is **THERA-  
PEUTIC EFFICIENCY**.  
**THIS WE HAVE IN THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.**

Dr. Shoemaker, in the article from which the above is taken, reports a number of  
typical cases illustrating the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in various mor-  
tally beneficial action of the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in conditions,  
embracing "Gout," "Subacute Gout," "Inflammatory Rheumatism,"  
"Bright's Disease," "Flatulent Dyspepsia," "Gravel," and "Stone."  
He also attests the efficacy of the Water in "Diabetes Mellitus," and many Nervous  
affections, and also its solvent and eliminating power over Renal, Hepatic, and  
Vesical Calculi. It dissolves both the **URIC ACID** and **PHOSPHATIC**  
**SEDIMENTS**.

**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Sprays Nos. 1 and 2 have a common  
adaptation in all **URIC ACID** Con-  
ditions. Spring No. 1, however, is both a blood and nerve tonic, and wherever  
there is paucity or poverty of the blood, or nervous debility or exhaustion,  
is most especially indicated. In the absence of these symptoms, No. 2 is gen-  
erally preferred.

**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or questions, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR **BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.**

## THREE WOMEN STRUCK DOWN.

A Mysterious Assassin  
Who Prowls Streets  
of Denver.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.  
DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.—The mys-  
terious assassin who has for several months  
terrorized the people of Denver by mur-  
derous assaults upon women walking  
alone at night has added three more to  
his already long list of victims.

All were assaulted within a few blocks  
of the same place and within an hour.  
Each was struck from behind on the right  
side of the head with a club and all were  
unconscious when found.

The victims are Mrs. Mary Short, col-  
ored, who will die; Mrs. Josephine Inter-  
shier, not seriously injured, and Miss  
Emma Johnson, who may die.

There is no apparent reason for the as-  
saults, and the police are without the  
slightest clue to the perpetrator. It is  
believed to be the work of a mad man.

These assaults have occurred at brief  
intervals for about a year, and fully a  
score of women have been assaulted, two  
or three of whom died.

## INSANITY RESULTS FROM A FALL.

Mrs. Maria J. Bettencourt, a Portu-  
guese aged 52 years, was recommended  
by Drs. J. J. Mahos and H. N.  
Ever for commitment to an insane  
asylum. She met with an accident  
several weeks ago, falling out of a  
wagon on her head. She was taken  
to the County Infirmary for treatment  
but has not recovered full control of  
her mental faculties. Her husband is  
a laborer and resides in Alameda. He  
has not sufficient means to take care  
of his wife.

## To Investigate House Employees

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At the  
opening of the session of the House to-  
day Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania re-  
ported back from the Committee on  
Rules the resolution offered on Thurs-  
day by Mr. Bailey of Texas for the in-  
vestigation of pay of the employees of  
the House. The resolution had been  
amended by the Committee on Rules  
so as to empower the committee to  
send for persons and papers and ad-  
minister oaths.

## Wines Sued for Divorce.

Charles L. Wines, superintendent of the  
West Oakland Post-office, is made respon-  
sible in a suit filed for a divorce by his  
wife, Mrs. Lizzie Wines. Desertion is al-  
leged.

## STRATHCONA HORSE EMBARK.

Cheered By Big Crowds  
as They Leave  
London.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.  
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Most of the  
members of the Strathcona Horse,  
which arrived here from South Africa  
last week, left London early today  
and later embarked at Liverpool upon  
the British steamer Numid in for their  
homeward journey. The troops were  
played to the station by a band of  
pipers of the Scots Guards. The large  
crowds which witnessed their depart-  
ure and the rousing cheers which fol-  
lowed them showed the popularity of  
the Canadians. The color presented  
by the king was carried by a subal-  
tern.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the  
Duke of Abercorn and many other dis-  
tinguished people were present at the  
station to bid the troops farewell.  
About one hundred of the Canadians  
will remain in London for the trans-  
action of private business.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool enter-  
tained the troops at the town hall  
with a reception and luncheon.

## DR. WALL IS STILL FIGHTING HIS CASE.

The action brought by Dr. B. P. Wall  
of Berkeley to compel the board of  
directors of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind  
Asylum to reinstate him in his former  
position as attending physician has  
been set for a hearing before Judge  
Ellsworth next Saturday. The case  
was to have been heard today, but was  
continued at the request of the attor-  
neys, who wished some further time  
to prepare their testimony.

Dr. Wall was ousted by the new  
board of directors several months ago  
and was replaced by Dr. O. D. Ham-  
lin. He claims that he was appointed  
for a specified time and that the di-  
rectors had not the power to remove  
him before that time had expired.

## WILLIAMS' EXTORTION CHARGE IS DISMISSED.

Argument in the preliminary hear-  
ing of A. Laroway, charged by S. H.  
Williams of Alameda with extortion,  
was concluded in the Police Court this  
morning, and the defendant was found  
not guilty.

## The Churches.



First Congregational Church, Rev.  
Chas. R. Brown, pastor—Morning ser-  
vice, 11:00 o'clock, "The Growth of the  
Inward Man"; evening service, 7:30  
o'clock, "The Common Sense Belief  
About the Bible," fourth sermon in the  
series on "Common Sense in Religion."

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. Geo.  
G. Eldridge, pastor of St. John's Pres-  
byterian Church, San Francisco, will  
preach, 11 a. m., subject, "Christ's  
Credentialed"; 7:30 p. m., "The Founda-  
tion of God." Special praise service.

Brooklyn Presbyterian Church—Rev.  
H. W. Fraser, pastor, 11 a. m., "God's  
Bounties," 7:30 p. m., "Work vs.  
Faith."

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Ray-  
mond C. Brooks, pastor—11:00 A. M.,  
theme, "The Christian as a Friend";  
7:30 P. M., theme, "The Consequences  
of Sin."

Asbury M. E. Church South, Fif-  
teenth and Clay streets, Rev. J. C.  
Woolen, pastor—11:00 A. M., preaching  
by the pastor; 7:30 P. M., song ser-  
vice, conducted by Mr. Dobbins.

The meeting for men only tomorrow  
at 5:30 P. M. at the Y. M. C. A. will  
be addressed by Rev. Dr. A. H. Briggs.  
Dr. Briggs has recently returned from  
a two years' study of mission work in  
European cities. He is a forceful and  
interesting speaker and should be  
welcomed by a large attendance. Mr.  
Alfred Wilkie will sing "Come to the  
Land of Rest." The author of this  
beautiful song, Mr. Philip Greeley, is  
an old friend of Mr. Wilkie and has  
sent him a special copy of the song.

St. Marcus German Evangelical Lu-  
theran Church, Filbert street, between  
Seventh and Eighth streets—Service  
will be held at 10:15 a. m. Rev. J.  
Lindner will preach on "Christian  
Love." After service the election of  
trustees of the new congregation will  
take place. Sunday school at 9:45 a.  
m.

Elmhurst Presbyterian Church, Rev.  
E. L. Clark, pastor—11:00 A. M., "A  
Busy Christian"; 7:30 P. M., "Hope:  
An Anchor to the Soul."

Rev. W. D. Taylor of the Christian  
Catholic Church will preach at Syn-  
dicate Hall, 561 Thirteenth street, Oak-  
land, tomorrow at 11:00 A. M. All are  
invited.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—At  
Loring Hall Sunday at 11 a. m. Sub-  
ject, "Christ Jesus." Evening service  
at 7:15 p. m. Wednesday evening  
meeting at 7:15 p. m.

St. Pauls Church—Rev. Dr. Ritchie,  
Holy communion, 8 a. m.; Sunday  
school, 9:15 a. m.; morning prayer and  
sermon, 11 a. m.; evening prayer and  
sermon, 7:30 p. m.

"Watchers' meeting"—Rev. W. B.  
Godbey, A. M., of Louisville, Ky., will  
preach at Adelphi Hall, 365 Ninth

street Sunday at 5 p. m. Subject, his  
recent visit to Jerusalem.

Fruitvale Congregational Chapel—  
Rev. H. B. Mowbray, pastor, 11 a. m.,  
"The Service of Friendship"; 7:30 p.  
m., "The Christian School."

First Christian Church, West near  
Twelfth—Preaching by Frank Abram  
Powell, Morning subject, "The Delu-  
sion." Evening, "Church Going."

Union Spiritual Society, Fraternal  
Hall—"Peace" will be discussed at 2:45  
P. M., followed by messages from the  
platform by Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Smith  
and Mrs. Stewart. Edward K. Earle,  
the psychic wonder, will appear at 7:45  
P. M. for one night only.

Chester Street Methodist Church,  
Rev. M. H. Alexander, pastor—Morn-  
ing, "Spiritual Fortification"; evening,  
"The Bible Doctrine of Sin in the Light  
of Modern Science," third sermon in  
the series on "Christianity and Modern  
Thought."

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, cor-  
ner Ninth and Cypress streets, West  
Oakland, Rev. J. A. O'Meara, D. D.,  
rector—Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.;  
morning prayer and sermon at 11:00  
o'clock; evening prayer and sermon at  
7:30 o'clock. Seats free. All are cor-  
dially invited.

First Unitarian Church, Benjamin  
Fay Mills, minister—10:15 A. M., Mi-  
hill's on "The Religion of Israel"; 12:15  
P. M., Prof. Lovejoy on Mrs. Browning  
and Mrs. Mills on Emerson; 7:30 P. M.,  
Prof. R. H. Howard's last lecture  
on "The Evolution of the State."

Tenth Avenue Baptist Church—The  
pastor, Rev. C. M. Hill, will preach at  
11:00 A. M., on "Intensity in Religious  
Life"; 7:30 P. M., "Washington and  
Lincoln"; baptisms.

First Baptist Church—Rev. J. H.  
Best of Toronto, Ontario, will preach  
at morning and evening services.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist,  
Washington Hall, corner Sixth avenue  
and East Twelfth street—11:00 A. M.  
and 8:00 P. M., Christian Science Bible  
Lesson, subject, "Christ Jesus"; Sun-  
day School at 11:00 A. M.; Wednesday  
evening meeting at 8:00 P. M. All are  
welcome.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ  
of Latter Day Saints, Magnolia and  
Sixteenth streets—Sunday School, 12:10  
P. M.; preaching, 11:00 A. M., by Elder  
Burton; religion, 8:30 P. M., evening,  
8:00 o'clock, preaching by Elder T. W.  
Chatburn.

Oakland Psychical Society, 122  
Twelfth street—Mrs. H. S. Little will  
occupy the platform at 11:00 A. M. At  
8:00 P. M., Mrs. H. A. Griffin of San  
Francisco will give messages and an-  
swer mental questions.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day  
Saints hold services every Sunday in  
the California Hall, 1015 Clay street.  
Sunday school, 10:30 a. m.; morning  
services, 11:30 a. m.; evening services,  
7:30 p. m. Elder John F. Bowman,  
speaker. Subject, "Salvation for the  
Dead." Baritone solo, "In His Steps,"  
Elder W. Jensen.

## SIR ROBERT HART

## MAKES PROTEST.

His Private Property  
Seized By the  
Powers.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

PEKING, Feb. 23, 1:20 P. M.—Sir  
Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese Im-  
perial Customs, has sent the Ministers  
of the powers a strongly worded letter  
of protest against the seizure of his  
property, to increase the size of the  
legation's area, which has been taken  
by Austria, France, Germany and  
Italy. The latter power has taken the  
ground on which Sir Robert's house  
was situated. He says it can only be  
Chinese government property in an in-  
definite sense, that during the past  
twenty years of his salary as a Peking  
official has been given to him in houses  
instead of the government paying in  
cash. Sir Robert also put money into  
the purchase of land, in building  
houses and in keeping them in repair.  
He considered that, having lived there  
for twenty years, he owned the prop-  
erty absolutely.

It is generally understood in the ser-  
vice that whoever has lived that long  
in a house owned it, having purchased  
it on rent allowances. He says Italy  
especially had suitable grounds, and  
that she had no reason to share in the  
general spoliation of lands for the  
various legations.

Sir Robert also points to his many  
years in the service of the foreign pow-  
ers and to his having made the cus-  
tomers pay the principal and interest of  
loans, a thoroughly international ser-  
vice, and that he has even paid the  
interest on the loans since the troubles  
began, and he thinks he ought to have  
received some consideration.

General Yamaguchi, the Japanese  
commander, and General Chaffee have  
issued orders permitting visitors, prop-  
erly accredited, to visit the forbidden  
city on certain days, during certain  
hours, and foreign generals and their  
personal friends can visit the city at  
any time. The foreign Ministers con-  
sider themselves slighted.

The principal topic, the court's edict  
regarding punishments, discussed at  
yesterday's meeting of the Ministers  
and today's meeting was considered  
briefly, owing to the Ministers await-  
ing the full text of the Chinese court's  
edicts, which though unofficially re-  
ported as absolutely satisfactory, re-  
quire official confirmation.

## \* FACT OF FIRST LOCAL

## \* ELECTION BET HAS

LEAKED OUT.

The facts of the first real betting of the  
municipal campaign leaked out today,  
and while the names of the two principal  
both prominent young men socially and  
politically are withheld for legal reasons,  
it is known that \$500 is in the hands  
of the stakeholder, the bet being \$200 even  
money, \$100 on that Parson will defeat  
Manuel for Mayor, Johnson will defeat  
Dow for City Attorney and that Fred C.  
Turner will receive more votes than Mil-  
ler for City Engineer.

The bet was negotiated at the Crellin  
Hotel last night.

## GIRL WILL NOT BE PROSECUTED.

It was definitely determined, this  
morning, that May Hogan, who was  
arrested for purloining jewelry val-  
ued at nearly \$150 from the home of  
Mrs. S. H. Heron, in East Oakland,  
where she had been employed as a  
domestic, will not be prosecuted.

Mrs. Heron, the only person in a  
position to press the charge, was in  
consultation with Deputy District At-  
torney George Samuels, acting City  
Prosecutor, and the detectives, this  
morning. She declared that she would  
not swear to a complaint.

May Hogan was brought before her  
former employer, and again she frank-  
ly confessed to having stolen the jewelry,  
but she said she knew not the way  
she had taken them, and here she  
broke down and wept bitterly. She is  
very repentant and, realizing her dis-  
grace, declared she "did not care now  
what would become of her." She says  
her mother died many years ago and  
her father, who is a heavy drinker and  
who resides somewhere in San Fran-  
cisco, left her to shift for herself.

While relatives have openly expressed  
their belief that Miss Hogan's mind  
is deranged, Prosecutor Samuels does  
not hold that opinion, though he has  
agreed to take steps to interest some  
good people in the girl's behalf, with  
a view of placing her once more in  
the right path.

## Eastern Temperatures.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.  
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Temperatures at  
7 a. m.: Boston, 16; Philadelphia, 14;  
Chicago, 14; Minneapolis, 10; Cincin-  
nati, 10; St. Louis, 14.

## Death of Jesse K. Marsh.

Jesse K. Marsh, for many years a prom-  
inent real estate man, died yesterday at  
the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. A.  
Klugel, 1181 Linden street. He was 69  
years of age. He leaves another daugh-  
ter, Mrs. A. G. Freeman.

## MARQUIS WEDS

## A CHORUS GIRL.

Marriage Causes Great  
Sensation in London  
Society.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Miss Rode Boote of  
the "Floradora" Company declines to con-  
firm or deny the report of her marriage  
to the Marquis of Headfort, but the fact  
is accepted by society, where it has caused  
an immense sensation.

It is said that the Marquis of Headfort's  
mother became aware of the young  
Guardian's intentions some time ago  
through a letter from his valet in the  
Marquis' pocket, making arrange-  
ments for Miss Boote to meet him at the  
Regency Office and get married. The  
valet took the letter to the Marchioness,  
who proceeded to stop the wedding. The  
Marchioness, however, recently went to  
Calcutta, leaving her son in the care of his  
brother officers of the Life Guards. The  
latter have been keeping close watch on  
the Marquis. They kept him practically  
confined to barracks, but it is said he  
managed to slip out Thursday, when the  
marriage is alleged to have taken place.

Miss Boote played a small part in "The  
Merry Widow" at the Gaiety Theatre  
and accompanied Manager George St.  
wards to the United States as a chorus  
girl in "The Runaway Girl."

## WAITED FOR LICENSE AND ARE NOW MARRIED.

Christopher Morgan, aged 24, and Geo-  
ria Maud Duval, aged 18, both of San  
Francisco, came to this city yesterday to  
obtain a marriage license. They had for-  
gotten, however, that the County Clerk's  
office would be closed on account of it  
being a holiday. They waited on the  
steps of the Hall of Records for a long  
time wondering why the doors were not  
open. Deputy County Clerk Frank  
Browning happened to be passing and  
saw the couple. He opened the office and  
issued the desired license.

## THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL FOR STEALING A COAT.

George Miller, who was arrested yes-  
terday by Officer Murray for stealing a  
coat belonging to Cornelius Brosnahan,  
pleaded guilty in the Police Court this  
morning and was sentenced to thirty  
days in the City Prison.

## The Chess Tournament.

Associated Press Dispatches by  
The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.  
MONTICARLO, Feb. 23.—Adjourn-  
ed and drawn games from previous  
games had to be resumed in the in-  
ternational chess masters' tournament  
in the Casino today. At the time of  
the noon recess Marshall had ended the  
two games with which he was con-  
cerned, that with Janowski resulting  
in a draw and that with Marco result-  
ing in a win for Marshall.

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kali proof and durable. At Wood & Bro

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ment of commercial education at the  
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in positions with the leading firms of the  
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which irritates the skin, and, taken internally, is a deadly  
poison. Get genuine POND'S EXTRACT, sold ONLY  
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## ONE GADET WHO WAS NOT HAZED

"Did you ever know a cadet to go through this academy without being hazed?" asked Mr. Wanger.

"I heard of one. I can't remember his name, but I think he was a 'plebe' in 1855."

"Why did he escape all hazing?"

"He whipped every man who was pitted against him, sir. He fought five men in one day and in all he licked about thirty," said Beinton.

"Is there a monument erected to his memory?" asked Mr. Wanger.

"No, sir."

"Not even a tablet in Memorial hall?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, there should be."—From testimony taken by Congressional committee investigating hazing at West Point.

Captain Frank Schoeffel of the Ninth Infantry is the prodigy to whom Cadet Beinton referred in the extract quoted. If no tablet in Memorial hall bears his name he has built his own monument by his prowess and courage, both in the academy and on the field of battle, since he became an officer.

In West Point traditions Schoeffel will long be remembered as the plebe who whipped "everything in sight," who fought five men "to a finish" in one day and "knocked out" his most accomplished antagonist after twenty-eight rounds. In the army he has gone right ahead whipping Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese boxers impartially whenever opportunity offered. Schoeffel's career is considered worth sketching.

In the first place he is 6 feet 1-2 inches in height, is aggressively red-headed and comes of fighting stock, being the son of Colonel Francis A. Schoeffel of Rochester, N. Y. When Frank decided to try for a West Point cadetship he already had his growth. He had heard something of West Point's physical standards, as well as its intellectual requirements, so he went into systematic training.

He ran many miles daily along the canal towpath, he swam Indian clubs and dumbbells, he punched the bag, skipped the rope and took boxing lessons from the best instructor in Roch-

ester. A year later, when Frank got his coveted appointment, he might have served as the model for a statue of the gladiator.

Of course he was promptly "called out." West Point could not show the white feather just because this particular plebe looked big enough and strong enough to sweep the parade grounds with any two such upper class men.

History mercifully conceals the names of the thirty-two men whom Schoeffel met successively before he established his right to immunity from persecution. He left marks on most of them; "knocked them out" in from one to twenty-eight rounds, and during the giant's first year he supplied material for at least one ward in the hospital with great regularity.

One particularly obnoxious upper classman, with the reputation of a bully, angered Schoeffel, who told him plainly that he was not fit for the company of gentlemen. Of course, the bully had to fight, which pleased Schoeffel mightily. With neatness and precision the Rochester youth decorated first one eye and then other.

Then he spalled two front teeth. Finally the bully was carried to the hospital.

Before Schoeffel had compelled recognition as the undisputed fistic champion of the academy his friends of the upper classes subjected him to the trying ordeal of meeting five picked bruisers successively in a single day. This test was expected to humble his pride, but Frank sent one after another down and out, and then asked if anybody else had aspirations. After this his supremacy was very generally conceded and he had some available time for study.

So deep an impression did Frank Schoeffel's prowess leave upon his comrades that when, a few years later, his brother Bernard came along as a plebe and the cadets observed that the stripling was built on the same lines as the redoubtable Frank, and learned that he had enjoyed similar athletic privileges, he was accepted on his apparent merits and did not have to fight his way to fame. The elder brother had established the family's status in a class by itself and therefore it stood unchallenged.

Shoulder to shoulder these sturdy

brothers have since fought their way at Santiago, in the Philippines and at Pekin, sharing in all the honors of the glorious old Ninth Infantry. It was their fortune to be detailed to the same regiment. When Brigadier-General Hawkins, bareheaded, his long, snow white hair streaming like the plume of Henry of Navarre, led his regulars up the bullet swept slopes of San Juan, First Lieutenant Frank Schoeffel and his company were among the first to gain the summit. They made him a captain after that, and Bernard was a lieutenant in his brother's company when the fighting Ninth was ordered to General Lawton's command in the Philippines.

Only about 15 per cent of the men now in the Ninth were the veterans of Santiago. The regiment had been recruited with a lot of good, but raw, material that had never stood under fire. It was during Lawton's famous turning movement, directed against the town lying south of Manila. The boys called it the "trip across the desert."

Not a drop of water to drink the hottest day of the season; sweltering, parched, the troops had straggled be-

hind or fallen out by hundreds. Their officers rallied them and after a night of rest the advance was resumed the next morning along a creek bottom. Emerging from a bamboo thicket into a valley covered with swampy rice fields, the skirmishers were greeted with a hot fire from one of the hills that flanked the valley. The Filipinos were there in force.

Lawton was between two fires. The men advancing to the assault were being shot at from in front and behind. The General here achieved a remarkable evolution with a command under double fire. He ordered the Ninth right about face and started it charging toward the hill from which came the second attack, while the rest of the command continued to assault the position first heard from.

As the Ninth advanced it was met with such a galling fire that the men were ordered to lie down in the rice fields. During this trying ordeal many of the raw recruits lost their nerve and were on the verge of panic. When the fire slackened slightly the order came to resume the assault. But some of the men of Captain Schoeffel's company, in common with others, simply

refused to rise and face the fire again. They buried their noses in the rice roots and lay low. It was a critical moment.

Then down the line like a pair of avenging furies strode two giant figures. The West Point athlete was again on his feet. Cursing them roundly for cowards, Captain Frank Schoeffel and his brother, Bernard, one after another, lifted those scared recruits bodily, as an infant parent lifts a naughty child for punishment, and, sinking them to their feet as though they were mere pigmies, the officers planted them erect and then, with a shove or a kick from behind, forced the laggards forward.

The crisis was passed. Once on their feet and in action, their fighting blood aroused, the men of the Ninth straightened out in good form and cleared that perilous hill in a style worthy of the best regimental traditions.

Once their men were upright and advancing the Schoeffel brothers no longer pushed, but led. But what they had done during that panicky movement in the rice field none but men of steel thighs and giant strength could have done.—New York Herald.

## PATHETIC STORY OF THE PRINCE BRONEN IMPERIAL

It may well be that in the future another Rostand will give his contemporaries a tragedy full as touching as "L'Aiglon," having for a hero another Bonaparte whose saddened life and tragic death are all too near now for him to be placed upon the stage as the central figure in a most melancholy drama. When the tragedy is written, says Kate Woodbridge Michaels in the Boston Transcript, there will be needed a man to play the part of its hero, the ill-fated young Prince Imperial, exile from France—and a woman as great as Rostand must play Eugenie, today still living as a widow, heartbroken, childless old woman, now mourning the death of her most staunch and loyal friend, England's beloved Queen.

When Napoleon Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial of France, was born, his mother, still the beloved of the people she had been chosen to reign over, later to be detested and reviled as the "Spaniard," had been nearly three years Empress of the French. It was on the 23d of January, 1853, that Louis Napoleon, "nephew of his uncle," and Emperor, not "par grace de Dieu," but as the result of his own plots and machinations, announced to the corps legislatif, the Senate, Council of State and dignitaries of the Empire, by him assembled, that he was about to take to himself a wife "of the people," "assumant," to quote his own words, "towards Europe the position of a parent—the free suffrages of a great people." "The free suffrages" must have provoked his audience to unbelly cries; but they listened in silence and applauded his words and his intention, even when he was so ill-judged as to promise them that their new ruler would "have the virtues of a Josephine." Napoleon III, on this memorable occasion, said nothing of the fact that he had made ineffectual efforts in various directions to secure for himself a royal consort, but let it be inferred that he had been captivated by the amiability, the brilliant beauty and the many charms of the fair Countess of Teba, Eugenie de Montijo, whom he had met just while smarting under the rebuffs he had been receiving, and who certainly excelled all Princesses of Europe in personal appearance.

BOYHOOD OF PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The little Prince Imperial, to whom some French will give the nickname of Lulu, a name by which he was always known in France, even his father and mother adopting it, had as happy a childhood as if he had been born in a gutter, his wise mother believing in some of the wholesome neglect which she had seen practiced in Queen Victoria's nursery. This little boy was given an English nurse, Miss Shaw, who loved the imperial mother so dearly that she remained with her even until the day when the two women wept together at the coffin of their darling. One drawback to the carrying out of Eugenie's plans was that the Emperor worshipping his child, could deny him nothing. The little one's rare illnesses were almost all caused by the indulgent indulgence of his father. One of the ladies in waiting told that before the little Prince was 2 years old he was placed upon a pony which was led carefully by one of the grooms, holding the child with anxious care; the Emperor, coming out to see what progress her boy, still a baby, was making in the noble art of horsemanship, was annoyed at what she termed the coddling he was receiving, and struck the pony a sharp blow with a whip she held in her hand. The small beast, unused to such treatment, freed himself from the

restraining hand of the startled groom and broke into a run. Consternation reigned, the servant and attendants screamed, men ran from all directions; the only calm participants in the little scene were the mother and child, the latter laughing with delight at his novel experience as he awayed from side to side on the saddle. It is hardly strange that with such a Spartan mother, the Prince Imperial was a splendid horseman before he was out of childhood.

The boy's first public appearance, formally, was when the Empress, then regent, took him with her to Notre Dame on the occasion of the solemn thanksgiving for the victory of Solferino, on the 30th of July, 1859, when he was a little more than 2 years old. On that day his carriage was blocked for over an hour by the adoring populace, and the child almost smothered with flowers, the people, especially the mothers, being entranced by his bold and fearless acceptance of the noisy homage. From that hour until the time when his name was greeted with curses and hisses, "Lulu" was the idol of France, "Pendant du peuple."

After the return of Napoleon from the Italian campaign his passionate love for his child increased, and the little boy was in grave danger of being utterly ruined. Eugenie, notwithstanding his extreme youth, took the child from his governess and gave him into the charge of a tutor. At this time a privileged member of the household said to him: "Ah, monseigneur, now you will have to be obedient and work at your lessons."

"That is not so sure," said the little boy, thoughtfully, as if considering the matter. "Mamma always says no; but then papa always says yes, and I have my own will besides; that makes three."

In 1866, while the Emperor was absent, cholera broke out in Amlens, and the Empress, taking the Prince, started at once for the stricken city, meaning thus to show her own fearlessness of the dread disease and thus put her heart into the terrified inhabitants. But the court officials almost forbade her taking the child to the throne into danger, and she went alone, exposing herself in every way and aiding the doctors in staying the panic. Several years before, while visiting the hospital, she had been, by mistake, shown to a smallpox ward; when, instead of turning back in dismay, she had insisted upon going from bed to bed, saying words of cheer to the patients. Remembering her remarkable beauty, women must recognize the integrity of her somewhat quixotic action. This fearlessness and scorn of timidity, thus inculcated both by precept and example, was an important factor in the forming of the boy Lulu's character.

When the ill-fated war with Prussia was declared, Napoleon took his young son, then only 14, from school, against the wishes of his mother and the council of ministers, in order that he might receive, as the Emperor's dispatch to his wife read, "his baptism of fire." Had the war been successful that phrase might have been differently preserved.

With the turn of the tide against unhappy France came the revelation of the change in the feeling toward the Empress. Her ardent devotion to her religion, her extravagance and the encouragement of extravagance in her whole body of women subjects; her lack of dignity in her passionate resentment of the conduct of her husband which the former Queen of France had accepted without audible murmur; certain high-handed actions during her three periods of regency; these had recalled to the people of France that their Empress was an alien. As bitterly and loudly as the

sons culottes and polestars of their reign of terror had cursed "the Austrian" their descendants cried out against "the Spaniard." The very people who had worshiped her beauty commended her easy grace, found her altogether adorable, now thirsted for her blood, and the woman, Empress no longer, barely escaped with her life. Trembling, weeping, tortured with fears for her child and husband, she landed in England and was taken to a hotel in Hastings where her boy, who had been sent from the field to Belgium, was brought to her, and her husband, defeated, ruined, a fugitive, joined them.

FRIENDSHIP OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

It had been said of Queen Victoria that she had never been known to turn her back upon a friend, and she now proved the saying a true one. Greater kindness could not have been shown the miserable, self-exiled sovereign than that which she received from the royal family of England. The gratitude and appreciation felt by the young Prince is shown in his will made some years later, on the eve of his departure for South Africa.

In 1871 the Prince entered the Woolwich Military academy, by his own desire. He reasoned that if ever the turn of the wheel of fortune should place him on the throne of France he would need to have mastered the science of war. He devoted himself to his duties, while his father and mother lived at Chislehurst, comforted and soothed by the faithful friendship of the Queen. There Napoleon III, breathed his last and was buried. His death was the only interruption to Prince Louis Napoleon's military course. He went at once to comfort his widowed mother, with a fond tenderness that is described as most touching, and then returned to win the respect of his instructors and the affection of his comrades, and to be graduated with honors in 1875, side by side with English

boys who looked upon him as a brother.

What might have been the attitude of the young Prince in regard to his future had he been brought up in France can never be known. After his healthy and wholesome English training he met the problem with good common sense. On the occasion of the eighteenth birthday, 6,000 Frenchmen had come over to offer him their swords and their lives. In a speech made by the Duke of Padua, the young Prince replied with broken voice and unconscious eloquence, telling them frankly that he would like to be Emperor of the French, but that he saw no sign that his countrymen at large had need of him. He promised to be ready to serve them if the time ever came, and meantime to become as good a man and soldier as possible. They went back more than ever devoted to this Napoleon and his cause.

With his manhood came to the de-throned Empress a desire that her boy should find a wife. His heart was not disengaged. The youngest daughter of his kindly friend, the Queen, was the goddaughter of his mother and his favorite companion for years. Whether the Princess Beatrice returned the love of the attractive boy, only a year older than herself, is not known, but their union was an impossibility. The laws of England forbid the marriage of a member of the royal family to a Roman Catholic, and the son of Eugenie, faithful daughter of the church, could never have absented his faith. Overtures were made by the Empress to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the youngest of the famous trio of beautiful daughters of the old King, but again state reasons forbade the union. Denmark proved to be not the only court of Europe that shrunk from giving a daughter to the heir of the Bonapartes. Hurt in his

pride, hurt still more deeply in his affections, the young Prince craved absence from all that he had loved and volunteered to serve with the English artillery in the Zulu campaign in Africa. His departure was a hurried one; he parted bravely from his brave mother, was hidden godspeed by the Queen and her household, and set sail for the savage land, from which, a few brief months later, his dead body was brought home to the heart-broken Eugenie.

DEATH OF YOUNG PRINCE.

The tragedy of his death is well known. It was necessary to have certain topographical sketches, and the Prince volunteered to make them. A party, consisting of an English officer, Captain Carey, six white soldiers and a Zulu guide, went as escort. They found a seemingly deserted kraal, where they stopped for a meal, during which they were surprised and set upon. Also for England her soldiers escaped, and the foreigner fighting under their flag, for their country, taking to get upon his horse in time, gave up his valuable young life. When the danger was over and a party was sent to search for the body, it was found, stripped and mutilated, thrown into a gully. The ignorant savages had feared to take from his neck two ineffectual "charms," a medallion locket containing three portraits, of his father, his mother, and of—whom? and a medal of the Blessed Virgin.

At Chislehurst, by the side of his father's grave, the boy born heir to a crown he might one day have worn had fate been kinder to him. Perhaps his longer life might have meant more shedding of French blood; perhaps it was better for mankind that he died so soon. So did not think his mother, his hosts of English friends, who came to weep beside his bier, nor the more than 100,000 Frenchmen who stood silent strangers in a strange land, and for the boy they had hoped to follow and serve as their Emperor.

And Eugenie lives on, a mere tragic figure than can be seen upon any mimic stage.

## RICHES OF KING EDWARD

Royalty and riches do not always run together, writes Allen Sangre in the New York World. The Queen of the British Empire received, as we used to be told at school, "a thousand pounds a day and £20,000 on her birthday." The Queen's official income of £355,000 a year was half a million less than the Emperor of Austria, £200,000 less than King Victor, £100,000 less than the Shah of Persia, and only half as much as the Kaiser's. But there is no doubt that Her Majesty got along very well on the £24,000,000 which she received from the British people.

It is not difficult to understand how the fable of King Edward's poverty while Prince of Wales got abroad. The special grant of £36,000 a year in 1859 probably had something to do with it. There is a story that while traveling in France at the end of the Franco-German war the Prince of Wales, with his querry, General Tresdale, was obliged to pawn his watch to pay his hotel bill, but such stories are told of every monarch. They may be true enough, but nothing would be more absurd than to imagine that they indicate anything more than absent-mindedness.

Yet it is on foundations quite as shadowy that the pile of gossip and scandal about the Prince of Wales' poverty has been built up. The truth is that from the moment of his birth the Prince of Wales was splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with sixty thousand a year in his pocket, and from that day to this the Duchy of Cornwall has yielded him

that magnificent sum. At 22 the Prince of Wales married and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a wedding present of £40,000 a year. That, too, came to him regularly since 1853, year in and year out. In 1859, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1853.

From 1859 the Prince was relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £36,000 a year, which came to him in quarterly instalments of £9,000. So that the public income of the Prince of Wales was £138,000 a year.

SOURCES OF PRINCELY INCOME.

We know, however, that the Prince had at least two private sources of income, his estates and the turf. The heir apparent to the British throne won £120,000 a year on the race courses of England. And Sandringham, which he purchased out of his early savings, had a rental of £7,000 a year, bringing his income, as we know it, to within a few thousand of £155,000 a year.

The House of Commons, when the Prince was receiving £100,000 a year, increased his allowance by £35,000, but the grant was by no means unanimous, a fact which shows that a considerable section of Parliament regarded the Prince as sufficiently rich. The grant was made, it may be remembered, to prevent applications to Parliament for royal children, a quarterly payment of £9,000 a year being allowed out of the consolidated fund, from which the Prince would be able to "make such as-

signments and in such manner to his children as H. R. H. should in his discretion think fit."

Though the proposal was strongly recommended by a select committee and supported by Mr. Gladstone, there was a strong opposition from some whom Mr. Chamberlain called the "inhabitants of English politics"—among them Mr. John Morley and Sir William Harcourt. There had been considerable opposition, too, in the House of Commons and in Hyde Park to the public payment of the expenses of the Prince's Indian tour. The Prince spent seventeen weeks in India and the bill came to over £1,000 a day. The Admiralty spent £52,000 in connection with the voyage, the Indian government, spent £59,000 on the reception and Parliament gave the Prince £60,000 to spend on himself.

Totalling up all his Parliamentary grants, his revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, his rental from Sandringham and his winnings on the turf since 1850, he had enough money to make him a millionaire many times over if money, being round, had not a habit of running away. The account stands, in round figures, something like this: From the Duchy of Cornwall..... £3,450,000 From Parliament..... 1,336,000 From Sandringham estate..... 250,000 From the turf in ten years..... 60,000

Total..... £5,096,000 Payments to Princess of Wales..... 370,000 Grand total..... £5,466,000 HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT. Six millions of pounds! Thirty mil-

lion dollars! Roughly, it is an income of 100,000 pounds a year through the whole of his life. Every day the heir to the British throne had an income of 274 pounds 5 shillings; every minute 4 shillings 3 pence; every minute the clock has ticked since the light of Albert Edward dawned on the world his wealth has grown by 3 farthings. It looks ridiculous enough brought down to figures, but 5,000,000 pounds forty-five tons of English gold, more than the mint makes in a year—is an income to be proud of, even in these money-worshipping days.

But it is not to be supposed, of course that H. R. H. was a millionaire six times over. If being a Prince means much taking, it means much giving and spending, too. The Prince of Wales is not likely to go down to posterity as a great philanthropist. But he has given away more money than many people know, and everybody knows that he was generously himself in his private life.

It is said that he never gave a "caddy" less than half a sovereign, and everywhere he dispensed what we may call his "pocket patronage" on the same generous scale. He paid, contrary to popular belief, for all his box seats at the theater. And, again, contrary to popular belief, he paid for all his telegrams, letters, and parcels. Telegrams and stamps cost the Prince 1,000 pounds a year. Like ordinary citizens, too, H. R. H. paid his taxes regularly for Marlborough house, which, though it is the official residence of the heir apparent, is a private house for taxation purposes. The Prince paid over 1,000 pounds a year in taxes to St. Martin's parish.

We get some idea of what it costs to

be a Prince of Wales from the fact that the Prince's military wardrobe was valued at 15,000 pounds and was fully insured for that amount. Every army officer's complete uniform, full dress, undress, mess dress, and overcoat, his private sulcan carriage at Boulogne, in which he usually traveled on the continent, cost 4,000 pounds, and his stables at Marlborough house cost 25,000 pounds. On his marriage the Prince bought a silver dinner service, which was always used on Derby days, for 20,000 pounds.

DONATIONS TO CHARITY.

A glance at the Prince of Wales' donations affords an interesting study in royal charity. The Prince's charity was as a Prince's charity should be, as cosmopolitan as it well can be. The subscription list of the Prince of Wales was broad.

His public donations, his annual subscriptions are common knowledge, buried away in newspaper files, but, at any rate, not so secret that the left hand does not know what the right hand doeth. In the first twenty-five years of his married life over 700 donations by the Prince of Wales were recorded, amounting in the aggregate to something over 140,000 pounds—on an average of about 50 pounds each. That, however, takes no account of the annual subscriptions, which are reckoned only once. The Prince's annual subscriptions, as we shall see, numbered of late years between eighty and ninety, with an average of about 22 pounds 10 shillings.

If we suppose that this average was maintained for fifteen years of the period under consideration—many of the subscriptions being, of course, of com-

paratively recent date—we shall have to add something like 1,200 subscriptions and 25,000 pounds to our figures. This brings the total up to £169,000 pounds.

It is interesting to know how H. R. H. distributed his charity, and we may classify this quarter of a century's list of donations under certain heads. We find, then, that the list stands like this, giving round figures: Benevolent institutions..... £7,700 Educational and intellectual..... 7,150 Religious..... 7,150 Social, moral and physical improvement..... 5,900 Hospitals and infirmaries..... 2,200 Asylums, etc..... 1,900 Orphanages..... 1,200 Commerce and agriculture..... 900 Foreigners in distress..... 750 Relief of children..... 600 Women's agencies..... 600 Deaf and dumb..... 500 Convalescent homes..... 200 Blind..... 150

Total..... £169,000 In the same twenty-five years H. R. H. contributed £2,042 toward fifty-two memorials and statues, besides giving \$10,000 toward the mausoleum at Frogtown. He built Wolferton school, too, and presided at scores of dinners and festive gatherings in the interest of charity. The Prince of Wales, Mr. Rhodes would say, was the greatest asset in the world as a philanthropist.

LIBERAL GIFTS FOR MASONRY.

At a Free Masons' dinner over which the Prince presided a collection was made of over £50,000, the biggest Free Mason collection in the history of the world, and there are dozens of instances which might

be quoted to show that the presence of the Prince acted like magic with men's purses. It is probable, indeed, that the Prince did as much for charity by his example as by his purse.

The Prince of Wales, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the patron saint of a thousand little worlds. It is one of the penalties of being a Prince. But we must not forget to allow for special calls. Indian families, war funds, hospital appeals, every great calamity, every occasion of great distress, meant that the Prince of Wales must put his hand into his pocket. In the first twenty-five years of his married life these special calls accounted for £40,000, and if we reckon them since 1857 at the same rate we find that they roughly double the annual subscriptions. We may reckon, therefore, that the Prince gave away something like £120,000 a year in public philanthropy.

Totalling up his charity since his marriage, we find that, assuming that he has maintained the same average since 1857 as before that year, it reaches rather less than £110,000, barely a year's income and less than the Prince's annual income. Even if we add £200,000 for Sandringham, accepting the statement that the Prince has spent the thirty years' rental on improving the estate, the total is £310,000. The average income of the Prince of Wales since 1857 was reckoning only the income which is public knowledge—£115,000 a year. And the Prince's philanthropy cost him slightly more than £100,000 a year. Taking the thirty-seven years, the figures stand: Income, £120,000; charity, £210,000. Taking the whole life of the Prince, allowing as much for private charity as the Prince gave in public, the Prince gave £330,000 sterling—an income the year from the year of his life.



**Rooms Find Tenants**  
**Articles Are Sold**  
**Help is Secured**

**By Advertising**  
**CLASSIFIED PAGE**  
**Of The Tribune.**

RATES—Cent a word first insertion,  
10c per word each subsequent  
insertion, 50c per line per month.

**BRANCH OFFICES**

Classified advertisements and subscriptions placed at any of the following branch offices will be promptly forwarded to THE TRIBUNE.

**AT VALLEJO**  
L. A. FIELDS Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**BERKELEY**  
J. H. BELL'S Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**OAKLAND**  
H. H. BELL'S Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**GENERAL NOTICES**

ALAMPA Window Cleaning Company, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**PERSONALS**

DEANER'S CURTAIN or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.  
MRS. M. VAN, the machine manufacturer, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**ATTORNEYS**

GEORGE W. KELLY'S Law and Collection Agency, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Stationery Store, 122 1/2 Park street.  
J. H. BELL'S Drug Store, 120 Webster street.  
MRS. BIGGS News Stand, 101 Bay Street.  
R. J. SMITH'S News Stand, 222 Santa Clara avenue.

**HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED**

WANTED—A furnished house of six rooms, with bath, in the city of Oakland, Cal. Apply 122 1/2 Park street.

**HALLS FOR RENT**

HALL TO LET—Grand Army Hall, 122 1/2 Park street.

**OFFICES TO LET**

FRONT suite of five rooms in the Abraham Building, 122 1/2 Park street.

**EDUCATIONAL AND MUSICAL**

PHILOSOPHY, Logic, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, instruction, 122 1/2 Park street.

**PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY**

C. M. HAVLAND, M. D., Specialist, 122 1/2 Park street.

**NOTARIES PUBLIC**

GEORGE W. KELLY, Notary Public, 122 1/2 Park street.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE**

MRS. L. DIXON and child wish for a home in future, 122 1/2 Park street.

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**

WANTED—A girl to assist in general housework, 122 1/2 Park street.

**SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE**

WANTED—A man to assist in general housework, 122 1/2 Park street.

**MALE HELP WANTED**

WANTED—A man to assist in general housework, 122 1/2 Park street.

**FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET**

MODERN furnished house of six rooms, 122 1/2 Park street.

**ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED**

WANTED—A young lady, room and board, 122 1/2 Park street.

**AGENTS WANTED**

WANTED—Agents in all towns, 122 1/2 Park street.

**FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS**

TOP TUGGY thoroughbred horse, 122 1/2 Park street.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

FOR EXCHANGE—Store and flat of five rooms, 122 1/2 Park street.

**LOST AND FOUND**

LOST—A black and white dog, 122 1/2 Park street.

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**HAPPENINGS AT LIVERMORE**

High School Girls are Victors in Basketball Game.

**SWELL BALL AT NEWARK**

Washington's Birthday Celebrated in the School.

**INTERESTING NEWS**

NOTES FROM NILES.

**WASHINGTON'S DAY**

EXERCISES AT DEWEY SCHOOL.

**FRUITVALE LAD IS BURNED WITH ACIDS**

FRUITVALE, Feb. 22.—J. O. Conner spent Thursday evening in Oakland.

**ALLON'S PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU**

Storage taken, rates reasonable, 122 1/2 Park street.

**WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS**

WANTED—A fresh gentle cow, 122 1/2 Park street.

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When the new daily paper was born. The earth for a moment abandoned all strife.

**INTERESTING NEWS**

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THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS. IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE. Latest Offerings of Periodicals and Books.

A special performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given at the Macdonough.

"Wed by Mighty Waves" is the title of a thrilling romance of the Pacific coast, written by Miss Sue Greenleaf and published by L. R. & Co., Chicago.

"California's Transition Period" by Samuel H. Wiley, D. D., is a valuable contribution to the history of the State. It deals with the transition from 1846 to 1850 when California passed from a province of Mexico to a State of the Union.

"The Country Gentleman" for February 1901 is an interesting number. Luther Tucker & Son, 395 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"The Pioneer French Bakery" is a new addition to the list of very successful plays produced under Lander Stevens' management.

"The California" is the title of a new musical comedy, which has been the attraction at the California this week.

"The Tivoli" is the title of a new musical comedy, which has been the attraction at the Tivoli this week.

"The Alcazar" is the title of a new musical comedy, which has been the attraction at the Alcazar this week.

"The Central" is the title of a new musical comedy, which has been the attraction at the Central this week.

"The Grip" is the title of a new musical comedy, which has been the attraction at the Grip this week.

Regular Republican Municipal Ticket. ELECTION MARCH 11, 1901.

Candidates stand publicly pledged to an Enlightened, Progressive, Economical and Honest Administration of the City Government.

- MAYOR ANSON BARSTOW
- AUDITOR GEORGE E. GROSS
- TREASURER CHARLES B. MORGAN
- CITY ATTORNEY JAMES A. JOHNSON
- CITY ENGINEER FREDERICK C. TURNER
- COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE WILLIAM C. LITTLE
- COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE ROBERT B. GAYLORD
- COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE ETHAN R. ALLEN
- COUNCILMAN-AT-LARGE CHARLES A. BON
- COUNCILMAN, FIRST WARD JOHN H. McMENOMY
- COUNCILMAN, SECOND WARD FRANK LITTLE
- COUNCILMAN, THIRD WARD GEORGE FITZGERALD
- COUNCILMAN, FOURTH WARD ROBERT J. BOYER
- COUNCILMAN, FIFTH WARD JOHN O. CADMAN
- COUNCILMAN, SIXTH WARD LOUIS SCHAEFER
- COUNCILMAN, SEVENTH WARD GEORGE B. M. GRAY
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR AT LARGE CHARLES H. REDINGTON
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR AT LARGE JOHN W. EVANS
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR AT LARGE SAMUEL H. STRITE
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR AT LARGE MYRA W. KNOX
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, FIRST WARD FREDERICK C. CLIFT
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, SECOND WARD H. M. SANBORN
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, THIRD WARD ADOLPH C. SCHLESINGER
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, FOURTH WARD GILES H. GRAY
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, FIFTH WARD JOHN D. ISAACS
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, SIXTH WARD D. ROBERTSON
- SCHOOL DIRECTOR, SEVENTH WARD R. H. CROSS
- LIBRARY TRUSTEE GEORGE S. EVANS
- LIBRARY TRUSTEE J. C. DUNNE
- LIBRARY TRUSTEE W. W. KNICKERBOCKER
- LIBRARY TRUSTEE MURRAY LAIDLAW
- LIBRARY TRUSTEE FREDERICK KAHN

D. W. DOOSY, Secretary EVERETT J. BROWN, Chairman

"BEAR IN MIND" BB BROOKLYN BEER

BERGOVICH OPENS HIS NEW CIGAR STORE AT THE S. W. CORNER 12TH AND BROADWAY ABOUT MARCH 1st

Santa Fe At Terminals Santa Fe Railroad THE TERMINAL CITY \$125 \$10 Cash \$5 Monthly ALL LEVEL LOTS STREETS GRADED Houses Built to Suit and Sold on Easy Terms. McEWEN BROS., 118 Montgomery St., S. F.

OUR NEW STOCK OF 1901 Tribune Bicycles HAVE JUST ARRIVED—CALL AND SEE THEM C. F. SALOMONSON 399 Twelfth Street, Corner Franklin, Oakland

Dr. E. R. TAIT, Dentist, 1003 1/2 BROADWAY Cor. 10th, Oakland

Hotel Metropole. 13th and Jefferson R. M. BRIARE, Prop.

Arlington Hotel QUIET AND HOMELIKE N. E. Cor. Washington and Ninth Streets Telephone, Main 1001.

HOTEL CRELLIN The Most Favorably Located and Leading Hotel of Oakland. Situated at the Corner Tenth and Washington streets, Oakland. FRED A. JORDAN, Prop.

Galindo Hotel Mrs. D. ALLEN, Proprietor EIGHTH STREET Bet. Broadway and Franklin Oakland, Cal.

THE LEADING AND LARGEST HOTEL IN OAKLAND. American Plan—\$1.50 and \$2.00 per Day

WHEN YOU HAVE THE Grippe USE J. F. CUTTER Whiskey AND QUININE It will cure you E. MARTIN & CO Sole Agents 54 FIRST ST. San Francisco, Cal.

THE PIONEER FRENCH BAKERY M. & J. LONG, Proprietors N. E. Cor. Tenth and Webster St.

THE O. R. & N. DISPATCH FAST STEAMERS To PORTLAND From Spear Street Wharf at 11 A. M. EVERY 5 DAYS

SUNSET LIMITED For the Season of 1900-1901 Tri-Weekly

California Bank. 1200 Broadway, near Twelfth St. Incorporated according to the laws of the State of California, November 12, 1898.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY RAILROADS. Trains are Due to Arrive and Leave OAKLAND SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET STATION.

69 HOURS TO CHICAGO VIA UNION PACIFIC

THE ATLANTIC EXPRESS Train No. 4—64 Hours to Chicago. Leaves Oakland, Saturday, Feb. 22, at 10:00 A. M.

CHICAGO IN LESS THAN 3 DAYS From San Francisco at 10 A. M.

CHICAGO UNION PACIFIC & NORTHWESTERN LINE DOUBLE Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Buffet, Smoking and Library Cars, with Barber, Dining Cars—meals a la carte.

California Bank. 1200 Broadway, near Twelfth St. Incorporated according to the laws of the State of California, November 12, 1898.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK 1103 Broadway, near Twelfth St. Incorporated according to the laws of the State of California, November 12, 1898.

Oakland Bank of Savings Cor. Broadway and Twelfth St. INCORPORATED 1867

THE BANKS. Authorized Capital \$1,000,000.00 Capital Paid In 450,000.00 Reserve Fund 163,135.93 Deposits, Dec. 31, 1900 7,654,671.61 Cash and U.S. Bonds 1,745,881.77

A Large Burglar and Fireproof SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLE PAPERS, BONDS, SILVERWARE, ETC.

First National Bank of Oakland Northeast corner Tenth and Broadway. Capital stock paid up \$200,000

Union National Bank of Oakland Location N. W. Cor. of Broadway and Twelfth St.

Union Savings Bank Corner Broadway and Ninth St. TRANSACTIONS GENERAL SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BUSINESS.

Central Bank Broadway and Fourteenth Streets, OAKLAND, CAL.

FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' SAVINGS BANK 1103 Broadway, near Twelfth St. Incorporated according to the laws of the State of California, November 12, 1898.